

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XVII. No. 35

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1930

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

Church School, 2 p.m.
Public Worship, 7:30 p.m.
Subject: "The righteousness that exceeds." Text: "What do ye more than others? Do not even the publicans the same?"
Have you tried the satisfaction of Religion? Come to Church.
Rev. Geo. A. Shields,
Minister.

Hockey Game

On Wednesday afternoon an evenly contested game of hockey was played between St. Paul's and Empress on the former's ice. The Empress team won by a score of 2 to 1. The return match is to be played at Empress on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The proceeds of both games will be given to the hospital. Do not forget the hour and the day.

Curfers Win Two Fourth Prizes at Calgary

The Empress rink, composed of D. McEwen, skip; O. Clark, C. Young and J. Roush, won fourth prize in the Brewery competition and fourth prize in the Gas Company's competition at the Calgary Spill. Out of eighteen games played, they won twelve, rendering a very good account of themselves.

Wainfleet Has Good School Report

The annual Reporters' Meeting of the Wainfleet School, held on January 22nd. The report of the trustees and auditor showed the district in good financial standing. Considerable improvement has been made to the property in the way of painting, etc., since the last annual meeting.

Pure-Bred Holstein Herd Undergo Tubercular Test

Mr. W. F. MacDonald, of Calgary, Veterinary Surgeon, Health of Animals Branch, federal government's accredited herd plan, arrived in town on Monday night, January 20. His business here was to make a tubercular test of the Pure Bred herd of Holsteins owned by Mr. Milton Leach. He went direct to the owner's farm on Monday night, injected the herd, and left on Tuesday morning for Calgary. He returned on Friday and went to the farm and made notes of the test, returning to Calgary on Saturday morning's train. The test proved the herd to be free from tubercular germs.

Married Peoples' Club

The Married Peoples' Club held a successful social evening in the theatre on Tuesday, January 28. Opening with chorus singing which was succeeded by progressive court whist and later by dancing, the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by the large crowd present. Card prizes were won by Mrs. H. Stubbington and Mr. J. Schofield. The dancing which had proceeded merily was concluded a little after 12 p.m.

Curling Club Meeting

A meeting of the Empress Curling Club will be held in the rotunda of the hotel, on Friday evening at 8:30 p.m. Question of hospiel and other matters will be taken up. All members are urged to be present.

The Best Food

It is an unfortunate fact that irresponsible persons are so often guilty of making extravagant claims and statements, which, upon enquiry, prove to be false, and when it is desirable for a responsible body to emphasize some truth, the statements they make in connection are apt to be overlooked by the reader.

Public Notice

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Electors of the Village of Empress, will be held at the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer at Seven O'clock P.M. on Monday, the Third Day of February, 1930, for the discussion of the Affairs of the Village; and that from Eight O'clock P.M. to Nine O'clock P.M. on the same day and at the same place, nominations for the Office of Councillor will be received. One Councillor is to be elected.
D. McEACHERN,
Returning Officer.

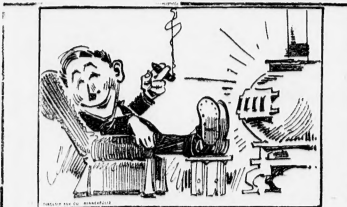
The Empress BAKERY

Get Your Bread, Cakes and Pastry from us.
Town Deliveries made if required.
Bread 10c a loaf

MURRAY The Baker

Euthymol Tooth Paste (it's a Parke-Davis product) .25
"Good Housekeeping" is Now .25
Our regular Scribbles Now 6 for .25
Saw our SPECIAL SCRIBBLES, better paper and more pages. each .05
We have a REAL POWDER PUFF 15
Our new NOTE PAPER is especially fine. Ask to see it.
A line of new RUBBER GLOVES, all colors, just in. 50 pr.
These are our Regular prices, not "sale prices."

EMPRESS DRUG CO.



40 Below--What Do I Care?

When I've got four tons of the hottest heating coal that ever came out of the earth.
This coal is some that I got from the Empress Lumber Yards. Its great--the best heating coal I ever saw. They told me it would make me feel a bit warmer around the edges, and it sure does. It's a superior coal at no higher price than you pay for "the other kind."

The Empress Lumber Yards

J. N. ANDERSON, prop. PHONE 58

and so the naturally fed baby, during the nursing period, gains a certain protection against the common communicable diseases which are so serious and frequently are fatal when they attack the infant.

The act of nursing is also good for the child in that it develops the jaws in a proper way. There are other advantages which might be mentioned; in fact, we may say that there are none but advantages in the natural milk, and therefore our statement that it is the best food is beyond doubt or question.

To be naturally fed is the right of every baby. We agree that every child has a right to a fair chance to develop, to the full, physically and mentally. This means that every child must be breast fed, for it is in this way that he gets his fair chance.

Public Sale of Lands Under Tax Recovery Act 1929

Municipal District of Acadia No. 241

Notice is hereby given that, under the provisions of the Tax Recovery Act 1929, the following lands will be offered for sale by the Municipal District of Acadia No. 241 by public auction, in the Community Hall at Acadia Valley, Alberta, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1930, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon:

PL. of Tax.	Sec.	Tp.	Rev.	Mer.
SW 34	32	24	2	4
SE 34	32	24	1	4
SE 34	32	25	3	4
NE 34	32	25	3	4
SW 34	32	26	3	4
SW 34	31	24	3	4
NE 34	31	25	3	4

Each of the foregoing parcels will be offered and subject to the reservation contained in the existing certificate of title.
Taxes: Cash.
Mortgages may be affected by payment of the full amount of arrears of taxes and costs at any time prior to the sale.

Dated at Acadia Valley, Alberta, this 16th day of December, 1929.
D. M. GRAHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A good many screen actresses deny their "managers" after which the latter die perceptibly less manning.

Now Is The Time

Renew or
Subscribe

TO

The Local Paper

"Be loyal to your community"

RRNW

See Us for Clubbing Offers

Death of Dr. Maines, Leader

Early on Friday morning we were apprised of the news of the death of Dr. Maines of Leader, Sask., which took place at the Mental Asylum, at Weyburn, Sask. We join in the general regret expressed in his demise.

The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon, at Leader, and was largely attended.

Shake, Brother

The rumble seat, the humble seat
Win one relation ride;
The rumble seat, the grumble seat—
They're never satisfied.
The rumble seat; the jumble seat;
Where folks together throw;
Discuss with heat the rumble seat.
In bitter monotone.

Mr. Hendry, ex. of Bindloss, was a visitor in town, Tuesday.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year Ending December 31st, 1929, of the VILLAGE of EMPRESS, Alberta.

RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS
Balance at Dec. 31, As per Bank Book 767 07	Salaries, 440 00; Auditor, 10 00 450 00
Cash on hand 52 94	Postage, Printing and Stationery, 39 45; Premium Dec. Bond, 5 00 44 45
Municipal Taxes, less Discounts 2308 69	Tax Recovery Costs, 25 25; Insurance, 5 75 31 00
Rentals 65 05	Legal expenses 2 00
Interest 23 00	Fire Department 305 90
Surplus 82 30	Health, 120 00; Sanitation, 156 00 276 00
Supp. Revenue 175 30	Relief 38 05
Surplus Proceeds from Sale of Forfeited Lands 843 50	Streets, 42 25; Sidewalks, 36 05; Wells 245 43
Building sold 37 00	Cemetery 57 25
Supplementary Revenue Taxes 70 62	Supp. Revenue Taxes paid to Dept. Min. 103 00
Overall at Dec. 31, 1929 70 62	School Tax Paid to School District 375 00
	Municipal Account, Bank Balance, 2057 74
	Cash on Hand, 12 36 2079 74
	Tax Sale Trust Fund 297 50
TOTAL 4382 62	TOTAL 4382 62
	The above Cash on Hand was Deposited on January 18th, 1930.

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Balance in Bank Dec. 31, 1929, Municipal Account 2057 74	Salaries--Sec. Treas. 120 00
Cash on Hand Dec. 31, 1929, Mun. Acct. 12 36	Attorney General's Department for 205 00
Uncollected Municipal Taxes 3100 40	Mother's Allowance 2145 00
Lands Forfeited to Village 6000 00	Uncollected supplementary Rev. Taxes 1044 98
Lands and Buildings for Village Purposes 3008 10	Trust Coll. owing Supp. Rev. 12 10
Uncollected Supp. Revenue Taxes 1044 98	Balance Assets over Liabilities 42030 48
Total Bal. in Trust Funds Dec. 31, 1929 1342 48	
Total 4382 62	Total 4382 62

Municipal Tax Statement	Trust Tax Statement
Valuation--Land only, 76450 00; Buildings and improvements at 3-1/2% of value, 8750 00 164,150 00	Valuation 76450 00
Current Levy at 20 Mills 3281 50	Mill Rate 15 1/2
Amount Uncollected Dec. 31, 1929 2888 80	Current Levy 91 38
Penalties and Costs, added in 1929 2711 58	Amount Uncollected Dec. 31, 1929 (or reported) 1005 80
Total Due 5491 91	Penalties added 1929 1014 98
Amount collected--Current 1925 10	Total Due 1187 08
" " Arrears 383 59	Amount Collected in 1929 70 62
Total 4309 69	Exemptions and Exclusions 44 48
Discounts 225 70	Amount Uncollected Dec. 31, 1929 109 08
Exemptions and cancellations 145 12	Due Dept. Sch. or Hosp. from Prev. Year's Cal. 85 84
Amount Uncollected at Dec. 31, 1929 3100 40	Amount Paid Dept. Hosp. or School during Year 103 00

Tax Sale Statement	Verification Cash on Hand at Dec. 31, 1929
Number of Parcels for which Village Holds Title 206	Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1929 (as per above Cash St.) 12 36
Number offered for Sale during Year 60	Add. cash received between Dec. 31, 1929 and date of audit 85 84
Number sold by Private Sale during Year 12	
Total Taxes and Costs on Land Sold 1472 60	Less Deposited in Bank between Dec. 31, 1929 and date of audit 58 31
Amount for Which Sold 888 19	
Amount Applied on Taxes and Costs 600 69	Dated at Empress, Alberta, this 13th day of January, 1930
Bal. in Trust Account 257 50	Signed, G. M. MILLER, Auditor.
	Address: Empress, Alberta.
I have audited the accounts of the Village of Empress for the year ending 31st December, 1929, and have compared the said accounts with their relative vouchers and certify that in my opinion the foregoing financial statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Village, and subject to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the records, subject to any qualifications mentioned under General Remarks by Auditor.	
The statistical information contained herein was obtained from the books and records of the Village, or from information supplied by officials of the Village.	

Motion For Complete Independence Of India Adopted By Nationalists

Lahore, India.—A motion demanding complete independence for India was adopted, 131 to 77, by the resolutions committee of the Indian nationalist congress.

The motion, submitted by Mahatma K. Gandhi, who, until recently, favored a British Dominion status for India, advocated as a first step in the independence campaign the boycotting of councils, or cabinets, set up for the country and its constituent states.

The motion will be submitted to the full congress, with 3,000 active delegates from all parts of India attending. The delegates who are expected to declare independence of Great Britain the end of 1929, or shortly thereafter, held their fiery young president, Jawahar Nehru, declare: "We are now in open conspiracy to free India."

In his keynote speech, Nehru admitted his countrymen "lacked material and training for a blood violence and said he hoped that peaceful means would be employed to break away from England."

"But, if this congress or the nation concludes in the future that methods of violence will rid us of England, it, in doubt, will accept these methods," he warned.

As an initial step in the "freedom movement," Nehru advocated a boycott of the national day of the coming year would be devoted to the abolition of foreign navigation rights along the coasts and inland waters of China.

In addition, Mr. Wang hoped to secure the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chinese soil and the retrocession of China of foreign concessions and settlements.

He added that on Great Britain's initiative preparations were being made for reviving the Sino-British treaties, forwarded to London.

Nehru outlined the shattering of India's hopes that Britain would promise, during 1929, the early establishment of the country as a dominion.

Now, he said, on the time of a declaration of independence, "which to us means complete freedom from British domination and imperialism."

"Having attained freedom, India would welcome assistance in world co-operation," he pledged.

The past year not only failed to bring dominion status, which would place India on a par with the Irish, United States, Australia and Canada, but brought greater repression of India's national movement, he said.

"The army of occupation has held the country in an iron grip, and the work of the master has been over ready to come down on who dared to raise their heads," Nehru asserted.

He said Viceroy Lord Irwin meant well, but was unable to win British co-operation by his speeches in the House of Lords advocating an early dominion status for India.

"The viceroy's good will and courteous phrases are poor substitutes for the British Empire," Nehru said, "steps must be taken to win British co-operation by his speeches in the House of Lords advocating an early dominion status for India."

The British Empire is not a true commonwealth. Its embrace is dangerous, not life-giving. This congress will not acknowledge the right of the British parliament to dictate to us in any way."

Most of the 3,000,000 people of India live on 4 or 5 cents a day.

United States Plans For Unified Border Control For Dry Enforcement

Washington, D.C.—Plans for prohibition enforcement, which include a unified border patrol and limitation of the number of ports of entry from Canada, will be submitted by the treasury to congress as soon as a joint congressional committee to consider prohibition questions is named.

Under-Secretary Mills, who made the announcement, said the plan for a unified border patrol would require the consent of Canada because it will provide for limitation of the number of ports of entry to this country. In addition, the plan, he said, will provide for an extensive border patrol under direction of the coastguard to prevent smuggling.

At present, the Under-Secretary added, a person coming from Canada may enter this country anywhere along the border, but must report his entrance at the nearest port. This is required, he said, a patrol to work ten

Date Announced For Freight Rate Hearing

Appeal Of Western Provinces To Be Considered, January 16
Ottawa.—The cabinet has announced that the freight rate appeal of the western provinces will be heard on January 16. The hearing was to have been held several weeks ago but was adjourned.

The appellant provinces are British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Originally these provinces had agreed upon their case, which included removal of the mountain differential and a revision of the west-bound terminal rates. Now, however, Saskatchewan has withdrawn from the other two provinces and has submitted a separate appeal. This appeal has not, as yet, been made public and it is presumed here that it will be released for publication at Regina.

Chinese Foreign Policy

Would Abolish Foreign Navigation Rights Along Coasts and Inland Waters

Nanking, China.—Foreign Minister C. Wang outlined the foreign policy of the national government for 1930, has declared that the work of the national government for the coming year would be devoted to the abolition of foreign navigation rights along the coasts and inland waters of China.

In addition, Mr. Wang hoped to secure the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chinese soil and the retrocession of China of foreign concessions and settlements.

He added that on Great Britain's initiative preparations were being made for reviving the Sino-British treaties, forwarded to London.

Mount Ishbel

High Peak In Rocky Mountains Named After Daughter Of

Ottawa.—A peak in the Rockies 10,000 feet in height, has been named Mount Ishbel, to commemorate the recent death of the Canadian, which Miss Ishbel MacDonald made with her father, the British premier. The peak is located 12 miles west of Banff, standing boldly from those visible from the Lake Louise District.

Announcement that Miss MacDonald's death had been perpetuated for all time in this manner, was made recently from the Department of the Interior.

Stars Egg-Laying Contest

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The twelfth annual Edward Island egg-laying contest has been started with an entry of 240 birds. Fifty-nine of the entries come from stock that has laid 200 eggs or more, averaging 24 eggs to the dozen.

Ring Closed Death

New York.—Pleading to be allowed to keep an inexpensive gold ring his wife gave him before she died several years ago, Elias Ellmood, 69, was slain by two young bandits who held up the Park Avenue shoe store in which he worked.

Division To Take Part In South American Exhibition

Ottawa.—According to F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, there is a growing sentiment in the South American countries in favor of trading with countries in the British Empire, and plans are now being worked out to ensure Canada's entry in the coming exhibition at Buenos Aires.—The British Empire Trade Exhibition—being effective.

The fair will last three months, from February to April, 1931.

At present, the Under-Secretary added, a person coming from Canada may enter this country anywhere along the border, but must report his entrance at the nearest port. This is required, he said, a patrol to work ten

or fifteen miles inside the border. Under the new plan if approved by congress and Canada, the patrol would work along the exact border and prevent entry anywhere except at points designated.

Ottawa.—The "teeth" would be taken out of the proposal mentioned from Washington for limitation of the number of ports of entry from Canada, is contained in official circles. If legislation were enacted by the Dominion refusing clearance to vessels carrying liquor to the United States, the possibility of steps might be taken to refuse clearances for liquor shipments from Canada has been removed from time to time.

No official statement was obtainable, however, on the contents of the plan. Mr. D. E. Baker, Minister of National Revenue, is out of the capital and will not return for several days.

Christmas Ship Disaster

Twenty-Four Lives Lost Off Coast Of

London, England.—A ship disaster in which 24 lives were lost marked a Christmas Day of terrors along the coasts of the British Isles, France and Spain.

A Norwegian steamship, bearing codfish from Iceland, sank off Bayona, northwestern Spain, after terrible gales forced it aground. The ship was bound for Vigo, nearby.

At 1 a.m. fishermen on shore saw its first rocket of distress. Although a heavy fog prevailed, and the storm was so severe that fishing mackles in the inner harbor were damaged, the fishermen struggled to reach the lighted vessel. After two hours they approached within 700 yards of the doomed steamer, but could not get closer.

The stricken vessel sank with all hands. Later four bodies were washed ashore, all wearing life-preservers marked "Alaska." Letters and other documents cast up by the waves indicated the ship carried a crew of 34. No one was seen to survive.

Lloyd's which received an account of the shipwreck, believed the ship's name to be the "Alaska," "Alaska," "The Alaska" was listed as of 960 tons.

The storm blew out of the southwest, bathing the blue skies and summer weather of Southern England. Rain fell in torrents and hail drove the streets of London.

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AWARDED FELLOWSHIP

Twenty-Four Lives Lost Off Coast Of

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Sir Henry Thornton Says This Is The Time To Be Proudently Courageous

Delivered Christmas Mail

Huge Loads Carried To Arctic Circle By Airplane

Port Simpson, N.W.T.—Driving through a snowstorm for more than 100 miles, the "Lady Edmonstone" came back to Port Simpson, 100 miles northwest of Great Slave Lake, with the news that Wrigley and Port Norman, 100 miles inside the Arctic circle, had received their Christmas mail. The appearance of the red mail ship, hurtling like a great, angry, hornet out of the gray pall that had descended on Simpson since day-break, was as startling as it was satisfactory. No one had thought that May would attempt to break through swirling barriers and there was a slight uneasiness that he might have been forced down between ports.

No less eager to maintain the drive towards Aklavik, the northern terminus of the mail route in the Arctic Ocean delta of the Mackenzie River, Glyn Roberts also braved the thick weather and brought his plane in from Port Resolution.

The flight was the first visit to Ottawa since his return from England.

"This is no time to take to one's heels," Sir Henry said. "It is no time to shout pessimism but it is time to be prudently courageous." His company had embarked on new works because they were needed in order that it could better fulfill its transportation responsibilities to the people of this country. What would be gone about with the company would be time to do its utmost to give its employees work and he did not see any reason for anxiety.

One of the objects of Sir Henry's visit to England was to discuss with bond-holders and trustees for bond-holders in the province, the proper reconstruction of the financial structure of the Canadian National Railways and which now make up the system into one corporation. Certain permission had been obtained from the holders of some of the lines to such a procedure. "I am satisfied with the result," Sir Henry told the reporters.

It was pointed out to the C.N.R. president that Mr. Dunning sometime ago had expressed the hope that the legislation to reconstruct the financial structure of the system would be introduced this session of parliament. "I think it can be said that he has no reason to be less hopeful now," Sir Henry said, adding, however, that it was a good idea to express an opinion.

"I don't think there is more money to be made in the Canadian railway industry than in the world except Canada," Sir Henry asserted. However, the methods both as regards railway operation and the various lines of production would have to be changed if Britain were to win back its industrial supremacy.

"Canada is trusted by all, and, as far as I could see, disliked by none," Sir Henry observed, "in every nation." Sir Henry observed on an international standpoint. Canada and Canadian occupied an unpredicated position among the nations of the world. When Canada spoke at Geneva, his was a voice that was heard with confidence in the sincerity of her motives. "This is all to the good, all the advantage of the prestige of Canada as a nation."

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Ottawa.—The Canadian National would go ahead with its program of betterment and extension, Sir Henry Thornton, president of the railway, assured a party of newspapermen recently. Sir Henry spent the morning in conference with Hon. C. A. Dunning and had lunch with Premier Mackenzie King.

This was his first visit to Ottawa since his return from England.

"This is no time to take to one's heels," Sir Henry said. "It is no time to shout pessimism but it is time to be prudently courageous." His company had embarked on new works because they were needed in order that it could better fulfill its transportation responsibilities to the people of this country. What would be gone about with the company would be time to do its utmost to give its employees work and he did not see any reason for anxiety.

One of the objects of Sir Henry's visit to England was to discuss with bond-holders and trustees for bond-holders in the province, the proper reconstruction of the financial structure of the Canadian National Railways and which now make up the system into one corporation. Certain permission had been obtained from the holders of some of the lines to such a procedure. "I am satisfied with the result," Sir Henry told the reporters.

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Hospitals For Drug Addicts

Proper Medical Treatment Under Right Conditions Would Produce Good Results

A resolution depicting the lack of Canada facilities for the treatment of drug addicts was passed by a conference on medical services that was arranged by the Canadian Medical Association, and that was lately held in Ottawa. The conference suggested that the provinces amend their laws to permit of the care of habituated users of narcotics in hospitals and to provide for the commitment of such persons to those institutions for treatment. The conference thus reaffirmed the stand that the Ontario Medical Association took in an interview with the Government of the province last year. The association expressed the view that incarceration of drug addicts in jails and prisons was not an effective way of curing them of their degrading habit, and urged the Government to make provision for compulsory hospital treatment for addicts. It did not undertake to say whether such treatment should be given in a special institution or in one of the hospitals already established in the province. It did ask the Government to provide hospital facilities and to empower magistrates to commit victims of the drug habit to the institution possessing those facilities.

The conference in Ottawa, it is stated in passing in the *Post*, was upon a suggestion made by Dr. A. J. Amyot, deputy minister of the Dominion Department of Health. In that connection, it may be recalled that an official of the department, Colonel C. H. L. Sherman, chief of the narcotic division, spoke in a report issued a year ago of the need for institutions for drug addicts. He pointed out that, at that time, Alberta was the only province of Canada which had an institution to which drug-users could be committed. Whatever success was being achieved in dealing with addiction he believed could be increased if remaining provinces filled the crying need which exists for the provision of institution facilities within their borders to which narcotic addicts could be sent by physician practicing in the province. Cases of addiction other than those of the underworld, said Colonel Sherman, "become known only in the strictest confidence, and I venture to state that if the medical profession had at its disposal machinery for handling the narcotic addict in a manner somewhat different from that of handling the insane, the results in some of the provinces, at least, would prove surprising and more than worth while."

Women Police

Turkey Considering School For Establishing Training School For Women Police

Success on the part of the women's police force of England has resulted in several European countries adopting a similar force. Turkey is the latest nation to express a desire to establish a training school for women police.

Commander Mary S. Allen's police pickets which were sent to the Rhine to co-operate with the British auxiliary police are taken as a working model. Early in the New Year, Commander Allen will visit Turkey and make a study of conditions before recommending a system suitable for Turkey. She intends to visit Constantinople for several months and make short trips to other leading cities during her survey.

The Oldest Trees

Christmas trees, as a family, are the oldest of all trees. Scientists say that their direct ancestors were the first flowering plants on earth. They are believed to have originated during a period of very severe climate, their needle-like leaves absorbing less surface to cold and exposure than the broad-leaved trees that evolved in later periods of the earth's history.

Where the Country Scores

People Living On Farms Have Many Things City Dweller Lacks

The other day a wealthy lady wished to bestow a gift that would bring real pleasure to the boys and girls of Chicago. Knowing children's interest in the "zoo," she decided to present to the gardens an animal the little people never had seen. Kangaroos, and lions, and bears, and giraffes had been on exhibition ever since the youngsters knew anything. What was she to do? Ah, happy thought! She would make detailed inquiry and find out the name of an animal the young Chicagoans never had looked upon. And here it was: The children of the windy, but mighty city, had never seen a cow. And so, bossy found her place of proud preeminence to the loudly acclaimed delight of her youthful admirers.

Were those young Americans ignorant? They knew a thousand things about city life of which their country cousins never dreamed. All-grocery stores, and picture galleries, and gymnasia, and equipped playgrounds were the dearest of commonplaces to them. They were fed up on these things. But the common objects of the country filled them with wonder and surprise.

"Why, I've never seen a hungry out of gasoline," the owner of a large motor car said to an Ontario farmer's wife one day noon last summer. "Can you get us a little gas, please? We've got to the next filling station?"

"Surely! Sit in and have a bite. We're sorry we have nothing fine for you."

"Lady," said the big business man, after he had finished his meal, "New York, as you know, has a lot of home made bread, new potatoes, home-cured ham, wild strawberries, Jersey crabs, as fresh as little grass, and these are dainties for the gods. I'm fed up with the cooking of the big hotel!"

The big crop left he left under his plate, and he ate his little grass.

Fed up! What a pity!

Good Feed For Poultry

Hens Do Better On Potatoes Than Corn Meal

Small unimproved potatoes may very probably be fed poultry. In an experiment planned to compare boiled potatoes with corn meal in the laying mall at the Fredericton, N.B., Agricultural Station, it was found that the potato pens did even better than when corn meal was used in the mash.

Each group was fed a scratch mixture of two parts of cracked corn, two parts wheat, and one part oats. One group received a mash containing equal parts of corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings and crushed oats. The other group received a moist mash consisting of equal parts of wheat bran, wheat middlings and crushed oats mixed with boiled potatoes. The proportions fed were two parts potatoes and one part mash. Each group received charcoal grit, milk, green feed and water.

The experiment ran from the first of December until the end of May in each of three years. The average egg production for the six months period for the three years was \$2.3 for the corn meal fed lot, as compared with \$3.08 when the potatoes were fed. The potato feeding lot showed an advantage in hatching results, as it is shown in the report of the station for 1923, published by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, that in all the matings the hatches were higher from the birds, both male and female, that received potatoes instead of corn meal in the mash.

A Right Choice

Good advice in the form of an examination problem occurs in this selection from an examination paper set for candidates in a commercial test.

There are times in the life of every right-minded young man when he is troubled as to what he shall do for a livelihood.

A right choice is what the world offers is an important step, and the first thing to notice is that educated labor is nearly always in demand.

The essential thing is to have an object in life, an ideal with which you have the character and excellence of your work.

Why He Liked the Navy

"Tell me, Pat," said the vicar to his ex-gardener, home on leave, "how do you like the navy?"

"Oh, it's a fine life, sir, beggin', said Pat.

"I'm glad you like it, Pat."

"Be abbers, sir? Wance upon a time I didn't think much as it, but now I see that water's the finest thing in the world. Look you, your reverence, if there was no water in the world, not was it of us 'ud have to swim, then what a lot of poor devils 'ud be drowned!"

A garden at Monterey, Cal., has a specimen of every kind of tree in the world.

A YOUTFUL TRAFFER

Leo Dumouelle, 14-year-old Chaplain boy, is seen here with the pet of two foxes he caught within a quarter mile of his home. The second fox was being attacked by a wolf when the boy approached and caused an exciting few minutes.

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Etiquette in Egypt

Impolite For Arabs To Take Leave Of Host Until Asked To Do So

An English traveller in Egypt recently wrote to us how he has returned from a five-day desert trip. His caravan consisted of nine camels. On getting ready to turn in on one occasion, we were surprised to see a part of Bedouin horsemen approaching, and not being sure of their intentions, we were surprised to see a part of Bedouin horsemen approaching. Stopping within a few yards of our camp, their leader came forward, and, after somewhat verbose salutations, explained that he was paying us a friendly visit. They soon made themselves at home and we gave them coffee. In return they offered us some filthy water, which we dared not refuse for fear of giving offence. They had been with us for some time, and we were dog-tired after a strenuous day's march. Were they ever going to move off? We learned afterwards that Arab custom it impolite to take leave of their host until asked to do so. We, being on our best behavior, would never have thought of suggesting their departure. It was past midnight, conversation had begun to lag, and we were all heavy-eyed. One portly gentleman began to do a little moose. On being rudely awakened by one of his companions, I suggested he might like to take to his bed. They required no further bidding. After a hasty farewell the whole band were off like a shot."

Will Sell Canal For Song

Offer To Sell Desjardins Canal, Near Hamilton, For \$100

Who wants a full-sized canal for the sum of \$1? This bargain has been offered by the town of Dundas, and the canal in question is the Desjardins channel from Hamilton Bay to Dundas.

The canal was built about 90 years ago, and is owned by the town of Dundas. William Ainslie, of the harbor board, stated recently. The town still owns the waterway, but has offered it to the commission for the nominal sum of \$1.

"I am in favor of buying," the commissioner said.

Sark, one of the English Channel islands, has many curious local taxes, one being paid in fowls by each house according to the number of chimneys it possessed.

A SMART CHAPEAU

Cannibals Misunderstood

French Traveller Finds Cannibals Nice Friendly People

Cannibals are nice, friendly people who really do not mean to eat human beings when they make a meal out of a plump missionary, or the fat chief of an enemy tribe. In fact, they would be very conscience-stricken if told that they had partaken of their fellow-men.

That is the belief of Pierre Milie, French journalist and traveller, who has written in "Le Quotidien" about his adventures among cannibals in the Congo. The whole misunderstanding about this man-eating business, he contends, hinges on the totem-pole, known as tanna in the language of many primitive people.

"The totem or tanna symbolizes to these people a mythical ancestor, 'generally an animal,'" explains Milie. "Each tribe believes it is descended from an animal, and as a consequence a tribesman is forbidden to eat of the animal symbolizing his tribe or any member of his tribe. He can, of course, make a supper on the people of another tribe because they are descended from another animal."

In other words, when a member of the lion clan, with Epicurean zest, digests a member of the cow tribe he is under the impression that he is merely eating a well-cultured.

Milie has observed that cannibals after being converted to the Christian or Moslem faith are immediately filled with horror at the idea of eating human flesh. They have come to realize that all men belong to the human race.

Repeating a few of his experiences in the Congo, he writes: "I remember one day that my porters, who were very hungry, had captured a huge tortoise. Unhappily one of them belched as he ate one. Only about 500 tortoise. He refused to take part in the meal at first, but he finally gave in on account of the insistence of the others and ate a portion of it. He died, however, he became so terrified at what he had done, that he became violently ill."

When Man Carried Muffs

Fashion Common Up To Close Of Eighteenth Century

Though we are told that muffs are to be worn again this winter by women, it is highly unlikely that any of them will be descended from a tortoise. Yet up to the close of the eighteenth century it was common to see the well-dressed man to sport a muff suspended round his neck by a ribbon. Horace Walpole, writing to George Montagu, in December, 1765, says, "I send you a decent maul muffs that you may put in your pocket, and it costs but fourteen shillings."

Pepys took his wife's old muff into use, and let her buy a new one. But then Pepys was capable of edging his waistcoat with gold braid lace. When his wife's best pet coat, "that she had when I married her."

The Return Trip

The late Booker T. Washington used to tell a story of his meeting a colored woman and asking: "Well, Miranda, where are you going?" "Two gins" nowhere, Mr. Washington." Was the reply: "I've been where the gods."

The United States had but 5,000,000 population in 1800, and Europe had but 185,000,000.

Travelling To The Stars

Professor Gives Idea Of Distance In Interesting Way

Prof. H. R. Kingston, of the University of Western Ontario, at London, Ontario, conveying some idea of the distances between the sun and the stars, and between the earth and the moon and the nearest star, does this in a very interesting way. When we look at the stars, he remarks, we are inevitably struck with the impression that they are very, very far away. Yet our widest imagination scarcely adequate to comprehend their mighty distances. The sun, our star, is ninety-three million miles away, but this distance is only the first step on the road to the other stars. The nearest neighbor of the more remote stars is about 270,000 times as far away as the sun, or over 24 millions of miles away. But this is really only the beginning of the story, since most stars are many times more distant—hundreds and even thousands of times as distant.

Suppose we start out for the nearest star on a train going a mile every minute, day and night. It will take us five months and a half to reach it. Suppose we start out for the next star, it will take us five years to get to the next star. To reach the nearest star, however, will take us over 40 million years. It is not easy to get a true idea of the distance to the nearest star, we may represent the sun by a small vault, and then start by a grain of sand eight feet from the vault. On this scale the nearest star would be about 400 miles away. Surely our sun must be very inconspicuous in our universe.

As the distance is, it is only a few stars that are even approximately as near as this one. Only about 500 known stars are within 100 light-years of our sun. The distance of the farthest stars in our universe is about 150,000 light-years.

True Sportsmanship

British Always Friendly With Opponent When Scrap Is Over

At a banquet in London, England, which was a sort of festive reunion for the British officers who participated in the conquest of German South Africa during the war, the German General who was taken in those regions was the guest of honor. The French papers call this an incident showing again the incomprehensible mental state of England in its general attitude towards Germany. In general, Sirs they should not forget how these incomprehensible things work out. Like that German General, whose name is Herr von Lettow-Vorbeck, once said also once carried arms against the British Empire. Yet, afterwards, he was Commander-in-Chief of British troops in Africa, member of the Imperial Cabinet, co-editor of the *Covenant of Geneva*, Prime Minister of a British Dominion, and a member of Great Britain's made of a one-time, winter enemy. The pacification of the South African Dutch, the most stubborn race on earth, and the elevation to a British dominion remaining for all time one of the greatest achievements of British rule.

In the present instance the British officers showed they harbored no rancor. They are sportsmen, who appreciate the value of an opponent.

It may be said that what Mr. McKenzie's life of attack was somewhat unusual, he achieved surprising success and was made a member of the council to carry his samples home again. On occasion at Ottawa was surprised and pleased to discover that such excellent sportsmanship is available in the prairie provinces. It is thought very probable that the specifications for the construction of public buildings and stipulated in the specifications for these buildings the kind and quality of stone to be used.

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Manitoba Marble

Samples Shown In The East Attract Much Attention

The capital in the early part of December was filled with provincial premiers and cabinet ministers. While most of the visitors were concerned, primarily, with the natural resources negotiations, all of them had special missions which took them about the city and into various departments of the Government.

Some of these missions were extraordinary, but to Hon. Donald McKenzie, Minister of Lands and Forests in the Manitoba Government, goes the distinction of undertaking a job as unusual as it was laborious. Mr. McKenzie put up with a vast amount of good natured chaffing on his way to Ottawa to attend the resources conference. He came by the most direct route possible, avoiding all unnecessary changes from one train to another and planning his trip so as to avoid long waits. The fact is that he had to carry two heavy slabs and a multitude of little blocks of Manitoba marble.

Most people in the east raise their eyes at the mention of Manitoba marble. It is not commonly known that there is such a thing. Mr. McKenzie anticipated this skepticism in Ottawa, so instead of coming down to tell the Federal officials about it, he brought along a few life size samples to show what Manitoba has to offer in the marble business. The samples weighed something over 40 pounds each, and in addition to the paraphernalia carried by a public man on such expeditions, were no small burden. Mr. McKenzie, however, was brought up to a farm and is accustomed to carrying heavy loads.

The purpose of bringing Manitoba marble to the east is to illustrate its exceptional beauty and quality to the officials of the Federal Government, whose business it is to award contracts for public buildings and to stipulate in the specifications for these buildings the kind and quality of stone to be used.

It may be said that what Mr. McKenzie's life of attack was somewhat unusual, he achieved surprising success and was made a member of the council to carry his samples home again. On occasion at Ottawa was surprised and pleased to discover that such excellent sportsmanship is available in the prairie provinces. It is thought very probable that the specifications for the construction of public buildings and stipulated in the specifications for these buildings the kind and quality of stone to be used.

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Possibility Of Developing Copper Mines In Far North Sketched By Major Burwash

The possibilities of developing copper mines in the far north, seen best along the shores of Bathurst Inlet, according to Major L. T. Burwash, who returned to Ottawa after having spent eighteen months on a trip through the sub-Arctic which took him some 4,000 miles, behind a dog team and by air.

The veteran of the north, who has mushed behind dogs since 1897, brought with him news of the latest developments in the country which he has grown to know like a book. He thought that the mineral deposits on the Coppermine River, up which he travelled for some fifty miles, would be less valuable than those along the shores of the Inlet for which the flying explorers of Col. G. D. H. McArthur were making at the time they became lost.

Deposits along the Coppermine River, he explained, had been brought in by the ice drift and were left high and dry, dotted all over the shores. During his trek up the river he picked up large chunks of metallic copper which had been left on caribou meadows when the ice receded. The action has now stopped, he said, and the fields cannot be developed until someone finds the source from which the huge nuggets were taken by the ice.

On Bathurst Inlet, however, the copper is in place, he said, and probably exists in great quantities.

Major Burwash was not too committal on the question of whether or not the development of the copper mining industry in the far north of the country might some day reach a stage here that would justify the engineering of a railway from Churchill, 200 miles west, to take care of it.

He thought, however, that should development ever reach large proportions, it would be cheap, he said, to develop on the ground, as coal is to be found all along the Arctic coast of Canada and occurs in heavy beds at such points as Smoking Mountains and a part of Banks Island where it has been burning since the dawn of history in the region.

Water power is plentiful near the Arctic coastline, at least in a potential state. Most of the rivers, he said, travel slowly across the great plateau and into the interior and during the last fifteen or twenty miles of their courses, drop sometimes several hundred feet to a sea level in a series of rapids or cascades, some of which are splendid natural power sites.

Major Burwash, under orders of the Northwest Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior, started his trip on the well travelled route from Fort McMurray down the Mackenzie Valley to Alkavik on board the "Paramah". From there he worked east where he took a dog team and travelled the coast as far as Boothia Peninsula and the magnetic pole. After making some observations over the magnetic pole, the compass and dipping needle he came to the conclusion that the centre of magnetism was deep down in the earth. He explained that the horizontal needle was put out of action owing to the attraction downward through the earth, while the dipping needle, giving the inclination of the magnetic lines for force in the vertical plane was standing almost straight up and down.

From Boothia the Major worked his way back via King Williams Land and was finally picked up at Burnes River by Captain Guy H. Blanchet, who had arrived on a search flight for the MacInnes search operations and, during the long flight down, acted as navigator for the planes.

Practically all the important European capitals are served by one or more air lines.

Seventy of the 92 known elements of which universe is made are metals.

How is it you ask me for a loan when I don't know you? "It would be hopeless if you did."—Nagels-Lausig, West, Berlin.

W. N. 1218

The Parisian's Hobby

French People Revel In Any Kind Of Exhibition

If a Parisian has a hobby it is exhibitions. He revels in them. They come and go in a kaleidoscopic manner. There are the Spring and Autumn Salons for the painters and sculptors, the Automobile Salon in the fall, the Toy Salon, the Salon de la Paume, in the Tuilleries Gardens, in the month of September. And now at last there is a Winter Sports Exhibition.

Paris has never any snow and it is seldom cold enough for the lake in the Bois de Boulogne to freeze over. But all the same it is now the correct thing to go in for winter sports, so Parisians are for them without snow or ice but with an abundant supply of sporting clothes, skates, skis and sledges.

The Winter Palace in the rue des Sabons was opened recently in warm, sunny weather. The snow is boracic acid. On one side of the rink there is a ski run. From the top platform, Alpine slopes, Norwegian, Swedish and Bavarian glide swiftly down the run into the middle of the exhibition Palace without once running into the spectators on the side lines.

By mention of the French it is to boom the French winter sports and behind it is the Touring Club of France, not only the French but the French of the world. The French are not a "Tumultuous nation" but a very practical people.

Grading Milk On Quality

Producers Of High Grade Milk Will Gradually Eliminate Careless Handler

Producers, dealers and consumers of milk for the most part realize the value of the product. The value of the product according to its quality. While payment on a grade basis is regarded as the quickest method to obtain improvement and the easiest means of obtaining quality at a high level, yet even where no difference in price exists the producer of the high grade milk benefits through the gradual elimination of the careless shipper. The producer constantly fails to meet the standard set.

This question of grading milk for city trade is discussed at length in Bulletin No. 123 of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, by the Bacteriologists Messrs. Johns and Lockhead, who hold the view that the production of milk for city trade is becoming more and more a specialized business and that the standard of a high grade product is a necessity. No direct relation to the National health, and the public are quite with in their rights in demanding that the old-time dairymen should be reformed habits and limited knowledge of sanitation give way to the better trained, more careful producer.

The Quarter Horse

A lot of folks have ambition to spare at the beginning of a job, but they are quick to give up when they are out of the race at the first turn. A young fellow who has dabbled in a number of professions and has failed in each of them, is going to be in the lookout for another one, and it is even money that he fails in that. The youngster is fortunate who knows what he wants to do, prepares to do it, and has the nerve to stay with it until he can do it.

Winimp May Have New Industry

Inquiries have been made by prominent American business interests as to the possibilities of the establishment of a factory in Winnipeg for the manufacture of articles in which silica is used and is largely used.

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WAS PREMIER'S MENTOR

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Advocates Uniform Text Books To Be Used In Schools Throughout The Dominion

Experiments With Fertilizers

Conference Held At Regina Reaches Decision To Continue Further Investigations

Experiments conducted during the past year into the use of fertilizer have been so successful, that the programme will be greatly extended during the coming season, with a view to determining at as early a date possible, the soil types and areas on which fertilizer may be most profitably used.

This decision was reached at a conference held at Regina, attended by representatives of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Massey-Harris Company, the Cockshutt Plow Company, the Dominion Government Experimental Farms Branch, agricultural departments and universities of the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Dominion reclamation and irrigation branches, and the Manitoba Wheat Pool, through whose co-operation the experiments were held.

The conference was held a year ago at Trail, B.C., when experiments conducted during the summer of 1928 were discussed.

Experiments of the past summer show clearly that on the whole favorable results have been secured through application of superphosphates and ammonium-phosphate. Although, due to the large number of experiments covering so much area, some did not show increased yields, it was pointed out that the experiments have been under way for a period of two years and that this was insufficient time to warrant final conclusion.

Planning For The Poultry Congress

Canada To Be Well Represented At Congress To Be Held In London, England, In July

United States poultrymen are taking a keen interest in the world's Poultry Congress, to be held in London, England, next July. Not only are they preparing extensive exhibits of live birds and poultry industry equipment, but a large number of poultry keepers and their friends are planning to visit the Congress.

Arrangements for the trip have advanced to the extent of securing passage from Montreal, which has been learned by the National Poultry Council, provides not only a low cost of ocean voyage, but an opportunity to enjoy the thousand miles through the beautiful St. Lawrence River and the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the open sea.

The Canadian Committee working on the Congress, are busy in every province and assurance is given that Canada will be well represented in all departments of the Congress and in places in the touring parties that have been arranged through the Motorist and the Continent.

Difficulty Encountered

By Social Workers
Find It Hard To Protect Self-Respect Of Poor

An experienced social worker was once asked what she found to be the greatest difficulty in trying to carry help into homes of poverty. Without hesitation she replied: "Not to break down their self-respect." This is a delicate yet very practical consideration in such matters. Even the poorest and most unfortunate are entitled to their right of privacy. They may well be tempted at times to explain the presence of what would seem to them intrusion, no matter how well meant, that the heart knows its own bitterness and a stranger intruder. Time and again it has been shown that the wisest and kindest and most successful philanthropy is that which takes pains to understand and safeguard the sensitiveness of those whom it is sought to aid.

For Self-Respect
An Irish drill sergeant was putting a squad of recruits through the different movements. Try as he would, he could get a straight line. Finally, in exasperation, he shouted:

"What's the matter with you? Can't you line up? All of you fall out and take a look at the line you've made!"

The output of automobiles in Canada for the ten months of 1929, ended in October, exceeded by almost 20 per cent. the total for the first twelve months of 1928, according to the Natural Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways.

Glow-worms are more brilliant just before an approaching storm than at any other time.

"What have you done to yourself?" "Nothing—I am advertising a new strapless playboy!"—Mosca, Vienna.

"How is it you ask me for a loan when I don't know you?" "It would be hopeless if you did."—Nagels-Lausig, West, Berlin.

W. N. 1218

Biennial and Annual Sweet Clover

Biennials Heavier Producers Than The Annual Variety

In the growing of sweet clover for hay the biennial varieties have produced higher yields than the annual variety Italian in Northern Ontario. The biennial sweet clover both white blossom and yellow blossom varieties were sown side by side with the annual variety on clay loam soil which had been in potatoes the previous year. The rate of seeding was twenty pounds per acre both for the biennial and the annual varieties. The biennial varieties were harvested toward the end of July of the second year of their growth, and the annual variety early in September of the year it was sown. The biennial varieties grew much taller and yielded correspondingly higher.

White blossom root reached a height of sixty-one inches, and the yellow blossom forty-eight inches, compared with forty inches reached by the annual variety. Both varieties of the biennial gave about two tons and one-half. The return from the annual variety was a little better than one and one-half tons to the acre.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union

Producers Of High Grade Milk Will Gradually Eliminate Careless Handler

Producers, dealers and consumers of milk for the most part realize the value of the product. The value of the product according to its quality. While payment on a grade basis is regarded as the quickest method to obtain improvement and the easiest means of obtaining quality at a high level, yet even where no difference in price exists the producer of the high grade milk benefits through the gradual elimination of the careless shipper. The producer constantly fails to meet the standard set.

This question of grading milk for city trade is discussed at length in Bulletin No. 123 of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, by the Bacteriologists Messrs. Johns and Lockhead, who hold the view that the production of milk for city trade is becoming more and more a specialized business and that the standard of a high grade product is a necessity. No direct relation to the National health, and the public are quite with in their rights in demanding that the old-time dairymen should be reformed habits and limited knowledge of sanitation give way to the better trained, more careful producer.

The Quarter Horse
A lot of folks have ambition to spare at the beginning of a job, but they are quick to give up when they are out of the race at the first turn. A young fellow who has dabbled in a number of professions and has failed in each of them, is going to be in the lookout for another one, and it is even money that he fails in that. The youngster is fortunate who knows what he wants to do, prepares to do it, and has the nerve to stay with it until he can do it.

Winimp May Have New Industry
Inquiries have been made by prominent American business interests as to the possibilities of the establishment of a factory in Winnipeg for the manufacture of articles in which silica is used and is largely used.

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Winimp may have new industry. Inquiries have been made by prominent

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

Official French sources Emile Loubet, former president of the republic, at the age of 91.

Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia formally resumed after a lapse of more than two and a half years.

The Canadian and United States delegation to the millenary congress of the Icelandic parliament will sail from Montreal, June 15, aboard the S.S. Montcalm.

The Portuguese Government has authorized flour mills to import 100,000 tons of foreign wheat before June 1, 1930. The action was taken because of the small Portuguese crop.

A movement to erect a monument to the late Floyd Bennett as a token of Germany's gratitude for his heroism in attempting to rescue the Bremen trans-Atlantic fliers has been started.

The B.C. provincial government is distributing to the municipalities \$500,414 as their share of liquor profits for the six months ending September 30, and \$206,978 from permit taxes.

Canada has registered with the League of Nations her agreement with the United States regarding the admission of civil aircraft; her agreement with Sweden exempting shipping from income tax, and the agreement between Canada, Cuba, and the United States and Newfoundland relative to fisheries.

Despite rebates of \$250,000 within six months to users of gas for industrial purposes, Alberta's gas tax has produced a net revenue of \$1,150,000 between April and November 20, 1929, according to official statements. At least \$500,000 more is expected to be taken in by March 31, 1930, the end of the fiscal year.

Canadian National
Places Large OrderWill Do Much To Relieve Unemployment
Situation In Dominion

Orders have been placed by the Canadian National Railways for 130,000 gross tons of steel required for the construction programme of the National System during the coming year. It was stated officials at the Canadian National headquarters. Of this total, 80,000 gross tons have been ordered from the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, and 40,000 gross tons from the Algoma Steel Mills, at Sault Ste. Marie. In addition to steel orders, nearly 5,000 box cars have been ordered. Of the car orders placed, the Canadian Car and Foundry Company are to deliver 2,250 fifty-ton box cars, and 25 tank cars, each of 10,000 gallon capacity. The National Steel Car Company have received orders for 1,175 fifty-ton box cars, and the Astoria Car Company have been given orders for 200 refrigerator and approximately 1,500 box cars. The placing of box car orders has resulted in the manufacturers placing orders with the British Columbia Mills for some 15,000, 400 feet of box car material. The placing of these orders has had an important bearing on the employment situation throughout the country concerned. Inquiries are also being made by the Canadian National among locomotive manufacturers for the delivery of 18 Santa Fe type locomotives and 15 mountain type engines.

To Prevent Squaloriness

After 36 years at sea, during which time he served as surgeon on the "Antigua," Dr. Sidney Jones has retired. He has published a preventative for sea sickness based on a study of this illness during his life on the ocean. Take no alcohol a week before sailing, eat sparingly, and avoid all acids foods, is his advice.

"Buck—"Can you give me a definition of an orator?"
Private—"Sure. He's the fellow who's always ready to lay down your life for your country."

"You have painted your eyes very black."
"Yes, I am in mourning."—Esquela, Barcelona.

W. N. U. 1913

Status of Dominions

Conference Brings To Light Important
Developments In Empire's
Constitutional Position

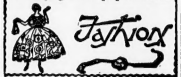
Another important development in the Empire's constitutional position has resulted from the International Air Conference, just concluded at Paris. Britain and the Dominions, though they signed the 1919 international air convention separately, hitherto had one joint vote at the convention, despite sometimes conflicting interests. Now it has been unanimously agreed the Dominions have separate voices, the color being embodied in a protocol which the Dominions have signed in alphabetical order, along with other nations.

New Colored Film Process

Swiss Company Is Formed To Exploit
New Invention

A Swiss company has been organized to exploit a colored film process invented by the French scientist, Berthoin. The price will not exceed that of ordinary film, it is said. The invention, although not explained to the public, is understood to render it possible by optical instead of chemical means, the color being registered by bands on each side of the film, as in the case of sound "talkies."

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



(By Anabelle Worthington)

A Princess suggestion in society silk crepe that you'll thoroughly enjoy wearing for general daytime occasions.

It is in dark brown background printed in capsize tones, which gives it a sportive air and makes it so appropriate for shopping, office or classroom.

The deep turn-back flaring cuffs are of deep shade cerise lace finished with fashionable fur trimming band of Gyalak. Black velvet ribbon may be used in place of the fur and is equally smart.

The collar, a superb necktie is finished with youthful self-fabric bow. It effects snug hugs through fitted long-sleeved bodice with point at front to lengthen its line.

The two-piece circular flaring skirt stitched to bodice, concentrates most fulness at front, so as to keep the silhouette slender, with slim straight back.

Pattern price 25 cents.

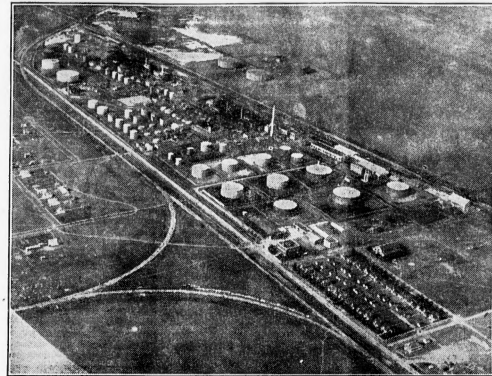
How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 151 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

NAME

TOWN



IMPORTANT WESTERN CANADA INDUSTRIAL PLANT

One of the Western Canadian industrial plants, the refinery of Imperial Oil, Limited, at Regina, Saskatchewan, which supplies gasoline and oils for Western Canada consumption.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

CINNAMON APPLE SUPREME

- 1 package vanilla junket.
 - 1 pint milk.
 - 6 apples.
 - 1 cup sugar.
 - 1/2 cup water.
 - 3 tablespoons red cinnamon candies.
 - 1 tablespoonful lemon juice.
- Peel and core apples and place in baking pan. Make a syrup by boiling the sugar, water and cinnamon candies together for 5 minutes; add lemon juice. Pour syrup over apples and bake until tender, heating several times. Place apples in individual dishes, add a little syrup. When cooled and the syrup has jellied, prepare vanilla junket according to directions on package and fill dishes. Let stand in a warm room until firm.

POTATO STUFFING FOR ROAST
GOOSE

- 2 cups hot mashed potatoes.
 - 1 teaspoon grated onion.
 - 1/2 cup chopped walnut meats.
 - Paprika.
 - 1 teaspoon salt.
 - 1/4 cup evaporated milk.
 - 1 tablespoon butter.
 - Yolks 2 eggs.
 - 1 teaspoon of poultry seasoning.
- Mix the ingredients in the order given and handle as any stuffing.

A Good Gardener

Saskatchewan School Teacher Wins Silver Cup For Improvement To School Grounds

Michael Evaschen is one gardener. For three years a silver cup has been awarded by the Canadian Horticultural Council, of Saskatchewan, for greatest improvement in school grounds during the year. Each time a school taught by Evaschen has won the cup which was donated for the purpose by Prairie Nurseries, Limited.

Announcement of this year's winner was made at Saskatoon by A. R. Brown, director of rural education for Saskatchewan. The cup goes to the Kearney school district No. 1121, 12 miles south of Sbebo. Last year the cup was won by the Winhart school, north of Pelly, and in 1927 by Jawso school, 16 miles northeast of Prince Albert. Evaschen is the teacher at all three schools, having spent a year in each place.

He is a native of Manitoba, attended school at Dauphin, and took third class honors in school in Manitoba. He took his second class at Saskatoon, and spent a year at the Agricultural College.

Cactus That Shoots

Dr. E. C. Leonard, Smithsonian Institution scientist, tells of a thorn-shooting cactus of Haiti. The slightest jar to the bush will cause the cactus pads to shoot forth in a parabola several sharp thorns. These travel with considerable force, and can penetrate leather at a distance of six feet.

His Worry

A business man returned from the city to find the maid looking scared. "I'm sorry, sir," she said, "but madam had an accident in the car this afternoon, and it's been completely smashed. 'Good lord,' said the agent husband, 'and my club was in the dicky.'"

The battle of Waterloo lasted only about eight hours.

Times Have Changed

People Too Used To Modern Improvements To Make Good Pioneers

It is almost invariably advanced in arguments regarding aid to immigrants that the latter have greatly deteriorated since the pioneer days of Canada when men and women invaded the wilderness with practically no resources and there heaved out homes and estates for themselves. Regardless of how the comparison may rebound to the credit of the first settlers, it is of no help in solving the problem of colonization in Canada today. When this country was making its first bid for population the whole situation was parallel. Everybody was on the same footing. There were no millionaires, there was little luxury of any kind, no railways, no theatres, not even roads. The job ahead of the settler was to plunge into the wilderness and take the chance that others were taking. There were no distractions of ease or pleasure. The game was to eke out an existence under very difficult conditions, but equality was omnipresent. Today all the human beings that we can draw upon as colonists have seen something of comfortable existence, of motor cars, of railway trains, of luxurious homes, of fine hotels and theatres. They have witnessed the spectacle of a large percentage of other human beings go through life without engaging in grinding toil. It cannot be wondered at that they shrink the onerous task of tackling existence at the bottom. The environment has made that look like a waste of time and effort. Everyone hopes, in some way, to beat out the primitive methods of gaining a livelihood.

The Quality Of Mercy

Good Work Of Red Cross Society In Saving Eyeballs Of Afflicted Child

In that far north land where the aeroplane is taking its mail today and linking the regions beyond with the centres of civilization, there lived a little child with a pair of beautiful bright eyes. Tragically stalked in the little girl one unhappy day, for she had the great misfortune to hurt herself with a pair of scissors while playing. Her eye was injured in a moment and in much pain the child had to endure the smarting ache. Anxiously her mother did what she could in first aid treatment, and to all appearances the eye healed up.

Two months later it was observed that the little girl was groping her way along, and in great dread the doctor was sent for. In that far north land medical aid is difficult to obtain. Hearing of the distress of the home a Red Cross Nurse hurried to see the child. The worst fears were realized, the child was evidently going blind. There was one hope, that with immediate care the other eye could be saved, but there was only one and tedious and most costly journey to be made to the distant city of Edmonton, where eye specialists could be consulted. Communications with headquarters of Red Cross in the capital city resulted in transportation to the sufferer. The sight of one eye had gone, but with immediate help and treatment, the other eye could be saved. Twice blessed is the office of the Junior Red Cross in extending mercy to the suffering child.

Loganberries were produced by crossing raspberries and blackberries.

Mid-Atlantic
Airports Scheme

Artificial Islands Look Like Great Ironwork Piers

The idea of making a series of islands across the Atlantic as landing places for passenger-carrying aeroplanes that will one day fly the air between this continent and Europe has for long been the basis of romantic schemes. One such scheme is about to come true, and when it does there will be eight floating islands between New York and Southampton, forming great stepping stones for the use of aircraft on regular scheduled flights.

These artificial islands are part of the equipment of a concern soon to exploit trans-Atlantic air service. The islands are known as Armstrong seadromes, after their inventor. Construction on them will begin this year. They will be anchored 400 miles apart, and will be landing ports for machines which expect to carry travellers from the United States to England or France in 15 hours.

Seen out of the water, the seadromes look like great ironwork piers. But they will float instead of stand. Thirty-two "legs" will support the seadromes, which will be 1,100 feet long, 400 feet wide and 450 feet high. The floating airports will be 80 feet above water, out of reach of the largest waves. The inventor says the peculiar construction will prevent all rolling or pitching. A hotel will stand on one of each island, and a hangar for mechanics' quarters on the other.

Killed By Chinese Bandits

Three Missionaries Are Shown In Most Revolving Man

The Rev. James G. Kelley, superior of Maryland, and two missionaries, Father Alton, Calif., told the Associated Press that he had received by mail details of the murder, in China, recently, of three Franciscan missionaries, Bishop Jans and Fathers Bruno and Rupert.

Father Kelley said the missionaries were killed in a most revolting manner, Bishop Jans being literally hacked to pieces. The clergymen were captured by bandits. The death of these missionaries, Father Kelley said, brings the total number of Catholic priests killed in China recently, to 22.

World's Largest Market

Smithfield Market, in London, England, said to be the largest meat market in the world, is shortly to celebrate its sixty-first anniversary. Some idea of its capacity can be had in the fact that 4,000 tons of beef, the equivalent of 60,000 sides, can be displayed at one time. More than 150 firms are concerned in the building. In December, 1928, more than 20,580 tons of beef were handled there.

George Washington never lived in the White House. His edifice was not yet completed when he died.

The food of oysters consists chiefly of microscopic plants which are carried to them by the currents.

WINDOLITE

The Improved Glass Substitute

MADE IN ENGLAND

COMES WITH A MESSAGE OF HEALTH

THE sun is the all-powerful life producer. Nature's universal disinfectant and germ destroyer, as well as stimulant and tonic.

WINDOLITE is the sun's most important ally.

Medical research has definitely proved that from the point of view of health and hygiene, the most effective means of the sun's rays are the Ultra-Violet rays, which possess the greatest power for the prevention and cure of disease and debility.

Science has further established that ordinary window glass does not allow the passage of Ultra-Violet rays, so that by using glass we are artificially excluding these vital health-giving rays.

WINDOLITE is the invention of **WINDOLITE** has completely satisfied the need for a material that is both strong and healthful. Extensive tests have conclusively proved that it is a most perfect substitute for glass, that it freely admits the Ultra-Violet rays, and that its use has a most beneficial effect on the growth and development of plants and children and on the well-being of cattle, enabled for the first time to have healthy light instead of darkness in their sheds.

Indeed, the discovery of **WINDOLITE** has changed the last six years' revolutionized gardening, given a new stimulus to poultry breeding, increased the egg-laying capacity and fertility of chickens, has greatly improved the health of cattle and is now being used in domestic and household requirements.

WINDOLITE stands for 100 per cent. sunlight. It makes light let along windows for cattle sheds, dairy stables, poultry houses, brooders and all out buildings. It is economical, unbreakable and is easy to cut and fit. It is now being successfully used for sunrooms, verandahs, sculpis, factories, hospitals, sanatoriums, but beds, plant coverings and greenhouses. It keeps out cold—will not crack or chip—cuts with an ordinary pair of pincers and is easy to fit. **WINDOLITE** is supplied in rolls any length but in one width of 36 inches only. A square yard of **WINDOLITE** weighs about 14 lbs., while a square yard of glass of ordinary thickness, weighs about 135 to 150 lbs. The improved **WINDOLITE** requires no varnish. **WINDOLITE** is made in England.

Price \$1.50 Per Square Yard, Lbs., Toronto.

Use **WINDOLITE** and let **YOUR PLANTS** and **YOUR CHICKENS** have **YOUR CATTLE** Bask in 100 % Sunlight Send for booklet "WINDOLITE"

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